

BOSTON RECORDER.

NATHANIEL WILLIS, PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER—OFFICE No. 4, CONGRESS-SQUARE, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

No. 36.—VOL. IX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

Terms. \$3.00 a year, payable in 6 months; To Agents, every \$2.50 a year, if paid in advance. 11th copy gratis.

LITERARY.

ADDISON'S SPECTATOR.

In the truth and spirit of his portraits, in the brilliancy of his wit, and in his resistless humour, Addison bears a strong resemblance to Pope: he brings us into company with his characters, and we feel towards them as though they were old acquaintances. We go to the club with Sir Andrew Freeport, and bear his vindication of commerce from the aspersions of his aristocratical friends; or listen to Will Honeycomb's solemn decision on the merits of cherry-coloured heads: we admire the accomplishments of Miss Liddy, "who can dance a pretty pastime, keep an account, and give a reasonable answer;" but, above all, we turn to the amiable Sir Roger, with an interest, and almost an affection, which can never grow old. In the admirable character Addison has caught all those delicate and fleeting points which seem to elide the attempt to delineate them, and has combined with so much skill the apparent contraries of character; his shrewd simplicity, cautious boldness, unquestionable belief of all he heard in childhood, sturdy scepticism with regard to every new opinion, and his pride of ancestry, so well tempered by his benevolent soul, that we might as soon doubt that Anne reigned, and Marlborough conquered, as of the actual existence of Sir Roger de Coverly. In the allegorical papers, both in the Tatler and Spectator, a similar superiority to those of earlier times is apparent; the dissection of the Belle's heart, the Beau's head, and the Vision of Life, will occur to every one. In the papers devoted to criticism, we perceive some attempts (though but feeble) to show off the yoke of French authority: the Spectator was the first fashionable work that recommended Milton to public notice, and dared induce quotations from that "child of fancy," Spenser; still the lovers of Italian poetry can never forget that the Spectator first gave currency to that celebrated line of Boileau, "Le clinquant de Tasso;" and thus, by an unlucky epithet, consigned to contempt one of the first poets of modern Europe.

It has been customary to speak of the moral tendency of this work in terms of the highest eulogy; (tempered with the poetry of that age, it well deserves it;) but the morality is too accommodating; it is a timid deference to rank, a hesitating posture, an anxiety to soften the stern requisitions of principle. The Spectator, instead of taking his stand on the precepts of Christianity, and reasoning "on temperance, righteousness," and, what gives emphasis to all, "a judgment to come," gives a lecture on *easiness*, from the distressing circumstance of a lady dying with vexation, because her friend had the handsomest brocade; and enforces the duty of sobriety, by the important consideration, that a man of temperate habits will live younger at sixty than a boor vivant of forty. Considering morality and religion as a part of the law of the land, he addresses his readers as citizens rather than as Christians, and seems more anxious for the well-being of the state, than for the advancement of that kingdom which is not of this world. [London Investigator.]

Studies in History, containing the History of England, from its earliest Records to the death of George III., in a series of Essays, accompanied with Reflections, References to original Authors, and Historical Reflections. By Thomas Morell. 2 vols. 8vo. London.

Various have been the writers of history, and as diversified their several objects. The pens of Home and Goldsmith, Gibbon and Voltaire, Robertson and Rollin, with numerous others, have each been employed upon the subject, and their respective works have met with the circulation that support their merits have deserved. Some authors have treated history as a science, and employed the whole force of their enlarged minds in tracing effects to their causes. Others have been more studious in following events in an opposition, tracing them in their influence, and endeavoring to draw rules for the future from the occurrences of the past. Others, again, have, as were, floated on the surface of things, and embodied a lively, an interesting, and often an instructive picture of events as they passed in succession down the stream of time. Some, therefore, have written for the pondering few, others for more superficial readers, while a certain class have principally consecrated their labors (with some fame, perhaps, but certainly not with less utility) to the instruction of the rising generation. Among these last is the author of the work before us.

Now have the tendencies of history been much less diversified than its authors and its objects. In some instances it may be considered simply as the vehicle of information—as a connected narrative of facts. In others, it becomes the medium of a baneful influence, or the channel of conveying the most salutary sentiments. It is lamentable to reflect, that the very springs of this ever accumulating stream of knowledge should have been poisoned by the principles of infidelity, but even here the painful feeling which this circumstance occasions, should by no means be one of unmixed regret. The moral, no less than the natural, world is under the control of that Power who set bounds to the ocean which it cannot pass; and as the waves, in the one case, still rear their bold front, unshaken by the dashing of the storm, and unsapient of the insinuating fluid; so truth, in the other, still remains unshaken by the assault, and unimpaired by the wiles, of its keenest adversaries. Like the anomalies in the general laws of nature, which increase till counteracted by the influence of other principles that check their progress, and cause them to retrograde towards their minimum point, so the aberrations of the human mind are governed by laws which are certain and immutable. The very attempt to render history and philosophy subservient to the spread of infidelity and atheism, by the subversion of religion and morals, called forth a host of opposing writers, many of whom having been taught in the school of the apostles and the prophets, wielded the weapons of truth with admirable skill and effect. Among these, the author of "Studies in History" stands forward as a zealous and determined champion in the cause of religion and virtue, and employs all his energy and talents to instill into the minds of youth that train of thought, and connection of ideas which are well calculated to induce them to compare their motives and actions with the standard of Divine truth.

The importance of history, as a means of developing the faculties of the youthful mind, is admitted by all, as it at once engages the attention and interests the affections. If, therefore, the sentiments inculcated with the study of history are opposed to the advancement of religion and morality, their effects must be as prejudicial as their course. Their influence is insidious; but if the current of thought be conducted into a proper channel, and the purer the moral, the youthful mind will become more impressed with their importance, and easily, which might have been the most inju-

rious, will at once become highly beneficial. In realizing this object, however, the best intentions may sometimes be productive of unhappy effects; and a work which combines the truths of the gospel with the study of history, undoubtedly requires great skill and care. Even with a combination of taste, talent, and zeal, if the judgment be not always in the fullest exercise, an author may repel where he intended to attract, disgust where he ought to please, and mislead where he designed to instruct. We are aware, that in the class of works to which the *essays* before us, and others of the same character, are intended as antidotes, the moral poison is often so artfully diffused through the whole mass, as almost to elude observation, till discovered by its effects. The design is not avowed—the point is not argued—the principle is not even stated—but the innuendo is made—the cup is mixed, and the draught presented. The effect *must* obviously depend, in a great measure, upon previous bias and principle. It has therefore been said, that the antidote to this species of poison should be administered in the same manner, and the moral medicine rather diffused than manifested in, the medium of its conveyance; but while the human mind has a greater tendency to the evil than to the good, it is obvious that the former might be imbibed, and the latter missed; and thus the wound would rankle, while the remedy was unapplied. Our author, however, has chosen a more avowed and open way of connecting moral instructions with historical facts.

By adding *reflections* to each of his essays, he has inculcated the moral lessons which rise naturally out of the subject in an easy, familiar, and pleasing manner. We should rejoice to see every attempt to enlarge the mind, accompanied by an appropriate effort to regulate the affections and improve the heart; and we would gladly anticipate, with this amiable author, the arrival of the glorious day when there shall be "inscribed in legible characters, on every work of the imagination, and ev'ry production of human genius and science, HOLINESS TO THE LORD."—End vol. I.

We consider the work before us as one of the best histories of England that can be put into the hands of youth, both as to the information it conveys, the principles it inculcates, and the manner in which the subject is treated. The plan is, in our opinion, well adapted to afford a clear view of the whole, by giving a lucid sketch of each of its parts; being neither so much abridged as to become dry, uninteresting, or obscure, from the brevity of its statements, nor so amplified as to be tedious from the minuteness of its details. [ib.

CIVIL LIBERTY AND LITERATURE.

Civil liberty is no less requisite than peace, to the advancement of genuine literature. The car of the tyrant crushes beneath its ponderous wheels the tender plants of science, and leaves behind nothing but a dreary waste. Where justice is not administered—where the civil and social rights of mankind are not secured by equal laws—it is impossible that civilization should advance, or learning flourish. While Greece retained her freedom, she excelled in every kind of literature; but when she became enslaved, she degenerated into a second barbarism. Rome too could boast of her orators and philosophers, and poes, so long as liberty hovered over her republican or imperial governments—but when she became the prey of tyrants, and civil liberty gave place to despotism, the light of science was for ever extinguished. The darkest periods of the Anglo-Saxon government, were during the tyrannic sway of such despots as Penda, or the sons of Canute; and its brightest under the administration of that monarch who said in his last testament, "that it was just the English should ever remain as free as in their own thoughts." Since the era of intellectual darkness which have been described in the preceding pages, it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that Britain has contributed more than any other modern nation to the advancement of philosophy and sound learning; and she has done so because she is free." [Morell's *Studies in Hist.*]

For the Boston Recorder.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY COLLECTION OF CHURCH MUSIC.

MR. EDIRON.—While I have been gratified in the perusal of several pieces on church music, which have recently appeared in the Recorder, and other religious newspapers in this vicinity, I have been somewhat surprised that the attention of singers, and of Christians who feel interested in the promotion of this delightful part of public worship, has not been more particularly directed to the Handel & Haydn Collection, a second edition of which has lately been published in this city.

Having devoted much time in my earlier days to the cultivation of sacred music, I have watched its progress for years past with great satisfaction. It is but a short time since a style of music prevailed in our churches, wholly unfit for devotional purposes. Under the influence of one or two valuable collections of psalmody, this unmeaning trash has in a great measure given way; though we still find in the selection of many choirs, some songs, which to say the least, are destitute of all positive merit.

But, notwithstanding great improvement has been made in the selection of tunes, there is another branch of the subject equally important, which, until the present publication, has been almost wholly neglected. I refer to the grammatical construction of the harmony, or the proper arrangement of the different parts, as bass, tenor, alto, and treble. Those who have a very slight acquaintance with the history of music, know that great improvement in musical science has been made within fifty years past. And to those who have any knowledge of science in general, it must be evident that music is constantly progressive.—But notwithstanding the constant improvements which have been making in every other branch of the art, church music has been suffered to remain clothed in its old and frightful garb. In most of our singing books, the harmony of almost all the good old church tunes is not only utterly inconsistent with modern principles of composition, but is, as far as I can judge, the result of the want of skill and knowledge on the part of the composer and the performers, who, like the apes, imitate the sounds of their families, thousands of sons from the embraces of their parents. Like the frogs of Egypt, it has found its way into the very bed chambers of the rich and the poor, the honorable and ignoble, the public officer, and private citizen. Even the judge on his bench, the magistrate in his office, the jurymen in his box, and the attorney at the bar, the appointed guardians of the laws, have not always escaped. Nay further, this audacious and deadly foe has entered the gates of Zion, polluted the sanctuary of the Most High, and (horrid to relate) even ministered at the altar of the cross.

Profane, profane, profane!—The *Prophets* of the Gospel are numbered among the victims of its wiles. Profaneness, gambling, porosity, lewdness, poverty, and degradation; stupidity, distraction, and despair; suicide, murder, and the gallows march in its train!

Intemperance, is the parent of almost every crime, and exposes its votaries to dangers and death wherever they go. Many in fits of intoxication, have reeled from their horses into eternity—or have been frozen in the night, and found stiff in the iron slumber of death!

To the introduction of this book, I attribute the improved state of psalmody in the church of which I am a member; it having been used with great approbation for nearly a year past. A desire of extending its benefit to others has induced me to write this notice.

After a thorough examination, I am decidedly of the opinion, that clergymen and others, who are desirous of improving the present state of sacred music, can employ no means so effectual as the circulation of this admirable collection.

MARTIN LUTHER.

OBITUARY.

ELIZA BLAIR SMITH.

The following obituary notice of Eliza Blair Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware, who was instantaneously killed by lightning, on the afternoon of the 23d July, in the 28th year of her age, is from the Wilmington Circular.

ELIZA BLAIR SMITH was the second daughter of the late Dr. Ebenezer Smith, and possessed, in a very high degree, those amiable qualities of mind and heart, which endeared her to a numerous circle of friends. The deceased was a subject of the ever memorable Revival of Religion in 1814. She was a *faithful, useful member* of almost all the benevolent and pious associations of this borough. The Female Sabbath School has lost its firmest pillar, its earliest and most constant friend. In the Education Society, her loss will be severely felt. She was a most devoted manager of the *Hospitable Society*, and it will be long before her place will be supplied. The Jew's Society shared largely in her labours and benevolence. It was here her public services terminated; for, on the evening preceding her death, she attended a meeting of this society, and with uncommon spirit, planned and partly arranged measures for more efficient operations. The Harmony Society most acutely feel their bereavement; never more shall her voice be mingled with their earthly songs of praise, when assembled for social worship; but we trust that a loelier song employs her glorified spirit; and with a holier, purer company, she now mingles her ceaseless adoration of Him, whom, having seen, she loved; but whom, now seeing, she rejoices in, with joy unspeakable and full of glory!

Although more intimately connected with these Societies, her influence and usefulness were by no means confined to them. The whole Church shared her affections, prayers, and labours, and every thing connected with its temporal or spiritual welfare, engaged her attention, and received her liberal aid.

As a friend our lamented sister will long live in the recollection of those who have experienced her kindness in an hour of sorrow, and shared her concern in perplexity and trials. The house of mourning, the bed of sickness, the haunts of poverty and the abodes of misery, were places where she delighted to frequent. Often has her presence cheered, her aims relieved, and her tender sympathy soothed the disconsolate widow and the fatherless child. Many a throbbing temple ceased to ache beneath the pressure of her tender touch—many a parched lip has been moistened by her gentle hand, and many an aching heart has been soothed by the balm of her prayers. Oh! how many sufferers could say to her,

"When pain and anguish wring the braw,

A ministering angel thou!"

As a daughter and a sister, Eliza Blair Smith cannot be too highly extolled; and although her loss to the church is incalculable, yet in the domestic circle it is irreparable. Her family have lost a judicious counsellor—an active domestic manager—a cheerful companion—a safe guide—and a bright example.

There is a mystery connected with this dispensation, which human reason cannot fathom. Nevertheless, it is all right. In the great and terrible day of the Lord, when an assembled world shall meet, and hear their doom, the leaves of that mighty volume, which is chained to the eternal throne, shall be unrolled, and every circumstance connected with each mortal's fate revealed, to exalt the wisdom of Him, who is wonderful in all his ways.

When we contemplate, (apart from all distressing circumstances,) the sudden departure of the deceased, it corresponds so much with the translation of him, who "walked with God and was not, because the Lord took him;" and the ascending prophet, who "rose on the Cherubim's wing to the car;" that, though our minds are awestruck with its solemnity, there is something divine in such a death. No doubt

"A thousand of the heavenly host attended her;

Told her of things which no gross ear can hear;

And on the lightning's flash, let in a beam of light'n."

Upon the separating soul: and in that beam & on That flash, the soul's pure essence fled,

Where in a moment all was made immortal!"

INTEMPERANCE.

The following remarks on intemperance are from a Discourse delivered at Edwardsville, Illinois, February 12, 1824, by the Rev. J. M. Peck, at the execution of Eliaphet Green, for the murder of William Wright. Green, was a native of Wilbraham, in the county of Hampden.

The vice of intemperance, at the present time, certainly is one of the most demoralizing, loathsome, heaven provoking abominations of this country, and most deadly snare in which poor mortals are caught. This great destroyer appears to gain ground. Our taverns, groceries, and grave yards are filled with its trophies. Not content with extending its ravages, and multiplying its triumphs among the refuse of society, it has invaded all ranks, and made dreadful havoc of property, genius, reputation, and happiness.—It is an enemy, which sparing neither high nor low, age, sex, or profession, seems to be waging a war of extermination. Thousands of husbands have been torn from the bosoms of their families, thousands of sons from the embraces of their parents. Like the frogs of Egypt, it has found its way into the very bed chambers of the rich and the poor, the honorable and ignoble, the public officer, and private citizen. Even the judge on his bench, the magistrate in his office, the jurymen in his box, and the attorney at the bar, the appointed guardians of the laws, have not always escaped. Nay further, this audacious and deadly foe has entered the gates of Zion, polluted the sanctuary of the Most High, and (horrid to relate) even ministered at the altar of the cross.

Profane, profane, profane!—The *Prophets* of the Gospel are numbered among the victims of its wiles. Profaneness, gambling, porosity, lewdness, poverty, and degradation; stupidity, distraction, and despair; suicide, murder, and the gallows march in its train!

Intemperance, is the parent of almost every crime, and exposes its votaries to dangers and death wherever they go. Many in fits of intoxication, have reeled from their horses into eternity—or have been frozen in the night, and found stiff in the iron slumber of death!

Reception of the Nation's Guest.

AT NEW HAVEN.

On Saturday morning, Aug. 21, GEN. LAFAYETTE was met about five miles from New Haven, by the company of Horse Guards, and entered the city about 10 o'clock, under their escort. On arriving, he was received with three hearty cheers, which were re-echoed and repeated. He was received by the Mayor and other public authorities, Gov. Wolcott and other distinguished gentlemen, amidst loud and unceasing acclamations.

Here he was met by the veterans of the revolution, the friends and associates of other days, several of whom he recognized and embraced as his companions in arms, and all were received with a brotherly and fond regard. After receiving the respects of the citizens, together with a large number of ladies, some of whom came a distance of 40 miles to see him, he was saluted by the various military corps, who passed him in review, attended by a division of the students of Yale College, after which he took breakfast with the Mayor, &c. with about one hundred invited guests, at the expense of the city. After breakfast, he passed the troops in review, and received the usual military honors. He then visited the residences of Nathan Smith, Esq. the Hon. David Daggett, and David C. De Forest, Esq. He proceeded in a brouette around the Green to the College, where he was received by the students. Here he received the congratulations of the President and Faculty of the College, and visited the Library and Mineralogical Cabinet. From hence he passed to the residence of Professor Silliman, where he paid a short visit to the widow of the late venerable Governor Trumbull. Returning by the Green, he passed the troops, who fired a *jeu de joue*, and returned to the Hotel.

About 3 o'clock the General took his departure on the lower road, by East-Haven, Guilford, Saybrook, and Lyme, to New-London, on his way to Boston, escorted by the troops and civil authorities as far as East-Haven, where he pointed out the residence of the late Rev. Mr. Street, where he had been hospitably entertained forty five years ago, and expressing a desire to see his descendants, was received by his children and grandchildren, and other ladies and gentlemen of the town.

He took leave of the escort from the city, & proceeded on his journey, attended by a detachment of cavalry from Branford. HERALD.

IN PROVIDENCE.

Monday, Aug. 23.—On arriving in front of the State House, the General alighted, and was received in a peculiarly interesting manner. The poplar avenue, leading to the building, was lined on each side with nearly 200 Misses arrayed in white, protected by a file of soldiers on each side, and holding in their hands bunches of flowers, which they strewed in his path, at the same time waving their white handkerchiefs. The General was afterwards pleased to express the peculiar and high satisfaction he took in this simple and touching arrangement.

On reaching the landing of the stairs, the General turned toward the multitude and at the same moment, the veteran Capt. STEPHEN OLNEY (who served under the General repeatedly, and was the first to force the enemy's works at Yorktown, in which he was seconded, at another point, almost simultaneously by LAFAYETTE) approached the General, who instantly recognized his old companion in arms, and embraced and kissed him in the most earnest & affectionate manner. A thrill went thro' the whole assembly, and scarcely a dry eye was to be found among the spectators, while the shouts of the multitude, at first suppressed, and then uttered in a manner tempered by the scene, evinced the deep feeling and proud associations it had excited.

The General was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, introduced to his Excellency, the members of the Committee, Town Council, &c.

After this ceremony, he came below, and there, in the most familiar manner shook the hands of a number of ladies and gentlemen.—Among the rest the venerable WILLIAM RUSSEL, now in the 85th year, was introduced to him. The General shook both the veteran's hands in a most affectionate manner, and he was extremely happy to take his old friend by the hand once more, as it recalled to his memory the delightful associations of his youth. Mr. RUSSEL appeared at first scarcely to comprehend the scene, but in a moment, as if the whole had rushed upon his recollection, he exclaimed in a voice broken by age and still more subdued by feeble, "Oh, my dear Marquis, how happy I am to see you once more! I remember well the time I served under you as a volunteer on Rhode Island!"

The General was evidently touched, and on this, as on several other occasions, the tear started to his eye.

After dinner, in company with the Town Council &c. the General prepared to proceed on his journey.</p

dies of the Commodore and other officers, &c. and partook, with the company, of a sumptuous Collation. He afterwards visited Maj. Wainwright's quarters. Wherever he appeared he was received with cheers and salutations.

On his return to the city he paid a visit to *Faneuil Hall*. On entering he said, "This is indeed the Cradle of American Independence."—Here too he was followed by a multitude, who made the old hall ring with 3 times 3 cheers. He afterwards visited the excellent Armories over the hall.

He then took carriage for Boston, accompanied by Gov. EUSTIS, Gov. Brooks, the Mayor and others; stopping to view the spot, near Boylston Market where once grew "Liberty Tree," so famous in our annals from 1760 to 1776. After passing South Boston, we understand, he visited the New-England Guards, on camp duty at Savin Hill, in Dorchester, and witnessed their trials at target firing,—from whence he proceeded to the residence of Gov. Eustis to dine.

Saturday, Aug. 28. Numerous deputations, and revolutionary characters called on the General at his quarters. One of the latter exhibited the *Firearm*, by a discharge of which, the first British regular killed in the war of the revolution was shot at Concord bridge, on the memorable 19th April, 1775. The event is recorded in the annals of that day. Satisfactory evidence was given, that the ball which did the first execution on the British advanced guard, was fired from this gun. The General appeared much pleased at seeing this relic, and suggested the expediency of perpetuating its identity, by inserting a plate on the stock, with an inscription, containing the particulars of the event. It belonged to Capt. BUTTRICK, and was presented we understand, by one of his descendants, who promised to execute the suggestion of the General, and remarked, that the gun should be transmitted to the latest post-
ity of the original owner.

The General then repaired to the State House, and received the felicitations of the citizens of both sexes, who, during two hours, presented themselves in continued succession. One of the revolutionary worthies, (JONATHAN LEONARD, of Canton, in Norfolk,) holding in his hand a number of old *Continental* bills, thus addressed the Guest:—"Here, General, are some of our Old Friends, who helped us to carry on the war." Among the presentations was an interesting Greek youth from Scio, named *Pandias Halli*, whose father was one of the first martyrs in the present eventful struggle of the Greek patriots, being one of the hostages executed at Constantinople. This lad, we are informed, with his mother and family, fled from the sack of Scio, and is now receiving an education, under the care of our Foreign Missionary Society. He was noticed with much affection by the General. In the afternoon he sat out for Medford, to dine with Gov. Brooks, accompanied by the Mayor.

Visit to MEDFORD.—He passed thro' Charlestown and West Cambridge, and arrived at Medford about three o'clock. It was at a very late hour that the citizens of Medford ascertained that the town would be honored with his presence; but their preparations to welcome him were appropriate and elegant. The houses to the westward of the Governor's residence, and the meeting-house, were filled with ladies,—the scholars were formed in line on the street, filled with the citizens, the bell rung a peal, a salute of artillery was fired, and several arches were thrown across the road, decorated with wreaths of flowers and flags.—One of the arches bore this inscription,

"WELCOME to our hills and Brooks."

Under this arch the Selectmen of the town were assembled; when TURTEL TUFTS, Esq. their Chairman, delivered to him an animated address.

The following is the substance of the reply:

"Sir—I am most happy in visiting the town of my old brother Soldier and Friend, General Brooks, to be received with so kind a welcome.—You speak of some compensation! Compensation Sir,—the smallest part of the delight which I have experienced, would more than repay me for all the sufferings, past or to come.

"I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for this cheery welcome."

This welcome was repeated by the acclamations of the assembled citizens, and were renewed on his landing at the Governor's residence.

On his return from Medford, he called on Mrs. AMORY, at Weston, and attended a numerous party given by Mrs. LLOYD, in Somerset street.

Sunday, Aug. 29.—The guest attended divine service in Brattle street, sat in the pew formerly the property of Gov. HANCOCK and now owned by Chief Justice PARKER, and heard a sermon from the Rev. Mr. PALFREY. In the afternoon he dined with President ADAMS, in Quincy.—[This we regret.] The meeting between them is said to have been indescribably interesting to the numerous citizens of Quincy who were assembled on the occasion.

As far as the solemnities of the day would admit, the General was greeted by the citizens of Dorchester, Milton, and Quincy, as he passed, and he stopped a short time at the residence of Dr. HOLDROOK. On his return to this city he visited the mansions of Chief Justice PARKER, Gen. DEARBORN, and Mr. TICKnor.

GRAND MILITARY SPECTACLE.

Monday.—The orders of the Commander-in-Chief for a review of a portion of our militia, in honor of the visit of the surviving Major General of the Revolutionary army, our distinguished Guest, were executed with promptness and uncommon effect. The day was fine. At an early hour, a superb Brigade, composed of five full regiments of Infantry, from both Essex, and three from the Middlesex divisions, a regiment (six companies) of Artillery, and the Salem Independent Cadets, commanded by Brigadier General JAMES APPLETON, paraded on the Common, on which tents and marques had been pitched for their accommodation, and which, with the commissary's tent, & the tents of the Suffolk Brigade, & the marques attached to the HeadQuarters (where the Independent Cadets, commanded by Lieut. Col. AMORY, did guard duty) exhibited an extensive encampment. At the same time the Boston Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. LYMAN, and composed of three full regiments of Infantry, four companies of Artillery, (including the Sea Fencibles) and a troop of dragoons, also paraded, and formed the order of battle at 8 o'clock. The whole field was commanded by Major General CRANE, of the first division.

The line nearly filled up the borders of our spacious training field, and exhibited a martial spectacle, unequalled in extent, brilliancy, and efficiency by any one within our recollection. The corps of cavalry, artillery, & flank companies, were in complete and superb uniforms; & in the whole line of Infantry, the troops, with scarcely an exception, were in blue coats and white under-clothes, with knapsacks, &c. complete. It was estimated that the numbers on the field exceeded 6500.

General LAFAYETTE, on foot, was escorted by the Cadets from his residence to the State House, where he was received by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and suite. They were then escorted to the Common. He was received by loud shouts from the troops along the whole line. The General was then saluted by the Brigades under Generals APPLETON and LYMAN, in succession. He then took a position in front of Head-Quarters, and received the marching salute of the whole division. Experienced judges, foreign and native, did justice to the discipline and steadiness of the whole movements. The line being reformed, the troops were dismissed for refreshment, which was amply provided for them by the Commissary General.

A spacious and well ornamented Marque had been ordered to be erected by the Governor on the rising ground of the Common, for a collation for the Officers and invited Guests. It much exceeded any other arrangement of the kind ever seen here. It was 176 feet by 60; containing six tables 170 feet long, on which there were 1300 plates set, which were afterwards increased to 1900. In this

edifice, his Excellency, and the distinguished Guest, the Officers of the Field, the Executive Council, Cincinnati, Civil and Judicial Officers, Foreign Consuls, Officers of the Army and Navy, Governor MILLER, the Clergy, the City Authorities, Strangers of Distinction, and General and Field Officers of the Militia not on duty, partook of a sumptuous and well attended entertainment.

The order of battle having been reformed, the Brigade under Gen. APPLETON performed numerous evolutions, formations and systems of attack and defence, with the utmost precision and fine effect. They continued an hour.

The Boston Brigade, under Gen. LYMAN, then occupied an hour in similar evolutions, &c. and exhibited formations for attack and defence—particularly those against Cavalry, by the formation of squares of regiments, and by the retreat within them, when hard pressed, of the skirmishers and artillermen, each retiring with their colors, and an allotted portable article essential to their utility; then rushing out, remounting and firing their deserted guns, after the assaulting Cavalry is repulsed. This mode of defence was practiced with effect by the British army at Waterloo.

The exercises being completed and the usual ceremonies being performed, the troops were dismissed. The General was then re-escorted to his quarters, amidst continued cheers.

In the evening after the review, the General held a levee, at which several hundred ladies were introduced to him. He then attended a ball given by Mrs. ELLIOT, in Beacon street.

[*Centinel—condensed.*]

VISIT TO ESSEX, AND PORTSMOUTH.

Tuesday, Aug. 31.—Early this morning, General LAFAYETTE left the city, on his proposed visit to Essex and Portsmouth. He was accompanied by Colonels HARRIS and EVERETT, the Governor's Aids, and escorted by the troop of horse under Capt. DAVIS.

[*Centinel—condensed.*]

When General LAFAYETTE was receiving the congratulations of the citizens of N. York, with his peculiar affability, a youth approached and said, "Sir, my father and mother have taught me from my infancy to lip your name with reverence and affection." The General, much affected clasped him in his arms and said, "O yes, you are all my children."

Overdressing.—One of the New-York papers states that during the progress of General Lafayette, up Broadway, some inconsiderate people, in the honest warmth of their zeal, attempted to detach the horses from his carriage and draw it themselves, but were with considerable effort, prevented. Such an occurrence would undoubtedly have distressed him in whose honour it was intended. Let our citizens leave such excess of adulation to the vassals of the "Holy Allies"; let them recollect that the real character of a republican is gratitude and generosity, tempered with self-respect, not servility. Let them remember that the purpose of the devoted services of Washington and Lafayette was to make men of us, not horses.—*Balt. Mon. C.*

Great preparations are making at Yorktown in Virginia, for receiving Gen. La Fayette on the 19th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

The National Intelligencer states that the *Ten/Twenty* of Washington has been offered by Mr. Custis of Arlington, to Col. Howard and the Cincinnati of Maryland, to be used on the reception of General La Fayette at Baltimore. "The veteran relic of the heroic time is in good preservation, though it has witnessed the events of nearly half a century, and will be packed in the same portmanteau in which it was carried during the War of the Revolution."

Among the general gratulations of welcome to Lafayette, there is one of no common interest awaiting him in his progress to the South. Mr. Custis, of Arlington, we learn, is causing to be made a Ring, to contain some of the hair of the Father of the Country, and will present the same to the General when he shall visit the Tomb of the Great Chief at Mount Vernon. The ring will descend in the family of Lafayette, a token of the affection which subsisted between the Father and Son of American liberty. It is making at the shop of Mr. G. Gaither, in Washington city, will be of plain Gold, bearing simply the inscription of *Patria Pater*. The hair derives its date from 1790, the General being then first President of the United States, and slightly shows the frost of time.—[*Nat. Int.*]

From Major Garden's *Anecdotes of the Revolution.*

"On Lafayette's first landing in Carolina, in testimony of his respect and high admiration of the gallant defence made by Gen. Moultrie, of the pass at Sullivan's island, he presented him with clothing, arms and accoutrements for one hundred men. When in command at the north, every officer serving under him received a present of a handsome sword; and there was not a private in the line, who did not, by his liberal distribution of clothing and other comforts, reap the benefit of his sympathy and benevolence."

RELIGIOUS.

From the (Hartford) Christian Secretary.

CONVERSION OF A UNIVERSALIST MINISTER.

The following letter was handed us for publication, some time ago, but we then hesitated to give it an insertion, fearing that there might be some mistake in the statement of facts, for which we might be unable to account, without a more perfect knowledge of the source whence the communication proceeded. We have taken pains to inquire as to the correctness of the statements, and are now authorised to say, that the letter was written at the request of Mr. Crosson himself, and that it has received his approbation. No doubt every humble follower of the Lamb will rejoice in the change in Mr. C.'s mind; and whilst we uniformly acknowledge the necessity of sovereign power and grace to open the eyes of the understanding, we have great encouragement in these instances of God's gracious displays, to pour out our hearts in devout supplication for the divine influence in behalf of the truth. We are happy to learn from a respectable friend, that this change in Mr. C.'s views has been accompanied by several instances of seriousness, and some hopeful conversions. While error is coming in like a flood, may the Spirit of the Lord continue to erect a standard against it, and save those who are in danger of being beguiled and led astray, as the serpent beguiled.

COMMUNICATION.

The Rev. Z. Crosson, who has for several years past preached in the new Universalist Church at Norwich, but who for a few weeks had been absent, returned to his flock last week, and in a public print announced his intention to preach on the subsequent Sabbath; when the day appointed he officiated, and after the close of the afternoon's discourse, he publicly renounced the doctrine of *Universal Salvation*; and stated in clear and impressive language, that, for the last nine months he had laboured under strong mental feelings of doubt and uncertainty, respecting the correctness of the doctrine which he had professed to believe, and to preach, and that after diligently searching the Scriptures—praying frequently and fervently for a right understanding of them, he had come to the conclusion, that the doctrine of *Universal Salvation* was fallacious, and eminently dangerous to the immortal souls of those who place their trust and confidence in its efficacy.

"I have," said he, "closed my last sermon in this house. I have already preached the doctrine of *Universal Salvation* longer than my conscience would justify. My eyes are now open, and I feel the sting of a reproving conscience. My errors are now plain before me; I can see with unclouded vision the tremendous gulf between the righteous and the wicked, over which none can pass, except they repeat and be washed in the blood of

the Lamb. I must therefore abandon and renounce forever this dangerous doctrine, calculated to lead men to follow the dictates of their own evil devices, under the impression of *Salvation*, without repentance, or faith in the all sufficiency of the Lord Jesus Christ. If I am an awful consciousness that I must one day stand before the judgment bar of God to give an account for the deeds done in the body, and I fear the precious and immortal souls of many of my hearers may arise up to judgment against me, as the shepherd of a straying flock."

He then commanded them to God, and requested that they would through repentance and the washing of regeneration, look to Christ as the only medium through which to obtain eternal life. As he took his leave, he desired them on their return to their own dwellings, to read & meditate on the following passages of Scripture. Matt. 13, 49. "So shall it be at the end of the world: the angels shall come forth and sever the wicked from among the just." Rev. 22, 11. "He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still; and he that is righteous, let him be righteous still; and he that is holy let him be holy still."

Universanism favourable to self-murder.—The New-York papers of last week contain an appalling account of self-murder, committed by two young men, of the ages of 24 and 26, who perpetrated this atrocious crime to avoid human justice. It is said that they were natives of St. Thomas, (West Indies) were men of dissolute lives and had absconded with a large amount of property which it seems they were resolved to enjoy while it lasted, and then rush before their Maker to render up their account.

Yet these unhappy young men, if the doctrine of Universal Salvation be true, are entitled to the same abodes of bliss where Brainard and Martyn dwell.—Yes, these self destroyers who we have reason to believe never performed one single acceptable service for God, are to receive the same rewards which the pious Newell, and Ward and other departed servants of Jesus enjoy. This singular reflection, we should suppose, ought to convince the supporters of this doctrine, of its absurdity, vileness and falsehood.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

IN VIRGINIA.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Christian Gazette, dated 12th August, 1824.

There are at present pleasing appearances of a Revival of Religion at Shepherdstown, (Virginia.) Several are anxiously enquiring, and 16 persons during the last week professed a hope that they were washed in the blood of the Lamb. Last Wednesday was set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit; service in the forenoon was held in the English Presbyterian church, and in the afternoon in the German Reformed. The meetings were well attended, and solemnly reign'd on every countenance.

From the Columbian Star.

Extract of a letter dated Mordington, Va. Aug. 13.

I inform you of the most extensive revival I have ever witnessed, in the county of Middlesex, Virginia. Elders Phil. T. Montague, and Richard Claybrook, are the instruments in this work. The first is pastor of Glebeland Church; the other of Hermitage. It commenced in March or April, and has progressed until there is scarcely any more room in these churches. The following is a list of the times, places, and numbers baptized.

Near Owen's Hill, 2d Sunday in June, 67;—at the Exol, 3d Sunday do. 12;—at Waus, 3d Sunday in July, 11;—at Exol, 3d Saturday do. 15;—at Owen's Hill, 4th Sunday do. 91. Total 196.

Yours, &c. R. B. SEMPLE.

Extract of a letter, dated Leray, N. Y. August 16. In the town and vicinity of Lyden, Lewis county, 106 have been added to the church by baptism. Turin shares abundantly in the good work. In Lowville and Denmark the work is rapidly progressing. The town of Leray, Jefferson county, has shared and still participates in the tide of blessing. Several other places begin to excite attention as favored places where the Lord is beginning to work.

REVIVALS IN NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Columbian Star mentions the pleasing progress of the work of divine grace at Tick Creek, Love Creek and Friendship, in North-Carolina. It is stated that in the middle section of the state, not less than twenty-five hundred members have been added to the Baptist Churches, since the Revival commenced.

OPPOSITION TO REVIVALS.

Wherever there is a revival of pure religion, it is expected as a matter of course, that irreligious men will oppose the work. But the most systematic opposition we have yet heard of, has recently taken place in the town of —, in this state. The meetings of the pious became so many signals for assembling the ranks of opposition in the vicinity. The latter, not to be outdone by the former, had furnished themselves with a bell sufficiently large for their purpose, and the two bells had scarcely once failed of ringing together at the meetings, for a month previous to the time our informant left the place. Yet the work went on to prosper; and the ridiculous impudence of its enemies became fully manifest.

[*Ulster, N. Y. Recorder.*

MISSIONARY.

American Baptist Mission to Liberia.—From the report of a committee to the Baptist General Convention, at their late session, it appears, that there is now an orderly and harmonious Baptist church constituted at Liberia, under the care of Mr. Carey, a coloured missionary, who has recently been joined by the Rev. C. M. Waring, (also a coloured preacher) from Virginia, whose character is said to be such as to warrant high expectations of his usefulness. The committee recommend that a constant correspondence be kept up with the missionaries, for the purpose of encouraging them, and of receiving information respecting the best mode of introducing the Gospel into the heart of Africa.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of South Carolina.—In their fifth annual Report, state, that in the last year, four Missionaries have been in their service, who have laboured in different parts of the State, with various success, viz.—Messrs. Brainerd, Barbour, Chester, and Robison. Mr. Brainerd had been the happy instrument of organizing one church of 31 members, and of commanding three Sabbath Schools, that have comprised 150 members.

Mr. Barbour had also formed Sunday schools in the congregations at Sumpterville and Concord, & a new church at Sumpterville.—It was a particular portion of the labour of these Missionaries to visit the families where they preached, for the purposes of religious conversation and advice. By these means they became happily acquainted with the moral state of the people, which directed them in their public duty in the dispensation of the word, and in their social, friendly councils.

INDIAN IMPROVEMENT.

Two Indian boys, from the Chippewa Nation, passed through New Haven last week, on their way to the Cornwall School. Such is their desire after knowledge that they worked hard to earn money to defray their expenses in travelling. They left their native home and committed themselves to the care of their teacher, in opposition to the wishes and counsel of their parents and friends. We hope these, and other foreign youths at this interesting school will not be forgotten by the Christian public.

BOSTON RECORDER.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1824.

VIEW FOR MONTHLY CONCERTS.

The American Colonization Society, viewed in the light of a missionary institution particularly, has strong claims on the prayers and pecuniary sacrifices of

BOSTON RECORDER.

ence of a propitious Providence, who have nevertheless brought no offering of thanksgiving to the altar of benevolence? Are there not others who have done something, but far too little?—Here then is an object deserving of their patronage and prayers."

COMMUNICATION.

In the 30th number of the current volume of the Recorder, p. 120, I noticed a poetical effusion, said to be written "by night, in a grave-yard," in which the soul of an infant is declared to be "unfilled, spolled, pure, immaculate," &c. In view of this sentiment, I would ask, 1. What is the meaning of such passages of Scripture as Ps. 13, 5, and 58. 3—Job 14. 4—John 3. 6—Romans 10. 12? 2. What is the import and propriety of that baptism? 3. On what ground any infant is saved? For we read, "There is none other name under heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved," but that of Jesus Christ. But all who are saved by Christ, are saved from sin by the washing of regeneration, and the renewing of the Holy Ghost. If any of the offspring of Adam therefore, are uninfected with sin, they must be incapable of participating in the salvation of the gospel; and if admitted into heaven, can never join in the "new song," Rev. 5. 9, & 14. 3. If these questions cannot be answered consistently with the sentiment above noticed, it is hoped that poets, as well as other writers, will take heed not to embellish their productions with such representations of the human character as do not accord with truth. A LOVER OF POETRY.

In justice to ourselves we are bound to say, that when we inserted the poetical effusion alluded to, we did not understand the writer as he is understood by our correspondent. Instead of supposing him to apply the term in question to the infant while in the body, we thought it clear that they were applied to the immortal spirit after its separation from the body. And it is presumed that our correspondent himself will not deny the evidence so strong in favor of the opinion, (for it can be called nothing more) that all who die in infancy are saved, through the blood of Christ and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; and if they are saved, their regeneration takes place at or before death, and as soon as released from the body they become "immaculate."

Still, we shall not contend for the propriety of the phraseology. If we judged correctly of the writer's views, they were not happily expressed; for in poetry as well as prose, a Christian writer at least, ought not only to give his meaning so clearly that it can be understood, but so clearly that it cannot be misunderstood.

We are much obliged to "A Lover of Poetry," for his suggestions, and wish sincerely that they may not be lost on any of the poetical writers for religious papers.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Federal Street Church in this city was originally constituted by a number of Presbyterian families from the North of Ireland. They arrived in Boston in the year 1727. The Rev. John Moorhead, then about 23 years of age, accompanied them, and was instrumental in their establishment as a religious society. In 1729, they purchased a convenient lot at the corner of Ferry Street and Long Lane, (now Federal Street) and converted a barn which stood on the ground, into a house of worship. The congregation increasing, they added two wings to the building. This was their place of worship till 1744, when a new and convenient church was erected. The Society was in a flourishing condition. Twelve Elders with their Minister were assiduous in all the offices of instruction, counsel, reproof and charitable aid. Mr. Moorhead was unwearied in his endeavors to promote the best good of his flock. He was earnest and uniform in the inculcation of the views of Christianity, known to be generally entertained by the Presbyterian denomination. He died Dec. 2, 1773, about 70 years of age. The history of the church for the ten succeeding years is but little known. In 1783, the Rev. David Annas was installed their pastor. He was dismissed at his own request in 1786, and removed to Philadelphia. In 1787, Rev. Jeremy Belknap, D.D. was installed. He was removed by death, in June 1798. Previous to his settlement, the Society had relinquished the Presbyterian regimen, and adopted the Congregational order. The Rev. John S. Popkin was ordained as successor to Dr. Belknap, July 10, 1799, and was dismissed at his own request, Nov. 28, 1802. The present Senior Pastor, Rev. Dr. Channing, was ordained June 1, 1803. The increase of the Society determined them in 1809, to take down their church and erect a larger one on the same spot. And the feeble health of their Pastor induced them in 1824 to obtain for him permanent assistance. Mr. Ezra Stiles Gannett, was ordained June 30th.

Boston Primary Schools.—These schools are taught exclusively by females, and are designed for the instruction of all children of either sex, between four and seven years of age, who may be sent to them according to existing regulations.—Here they are prepared thoroughly for admission to the English Grammar and Writing Schools, which they are permitted to enter at the age of seven. Ten thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated for their support in 1823—the number of schools was that year 42—the number of scholars 2,205. At the present time there are 47 schools—scholars 2,633.

For the support of all the free schools in the city, Boston has of late years appropriated from \$50,000 to \$70,000 annually. Thus the privileges of education are brought within the reach of all classes. "Poverty becomes no excuse for ignorance, and no barrier to literary fame."

Payments from the State Treasury of New York for benevolent objects.—For the instruction of the deaf and dumb—for the hospital in the city of New-York—for the Orphan Asylum—for the economical school, and for the support of foreign poor, \$47,000. For the support of common schools, literature, medicine and surgery, \$97,000, annually.

Note. For common schools, including the classical school, the city of Boston alone pays about \$100,000 per annum.

Sabbath Schools are established in Frederick, Middlebury, and Woodstock, Frederick Co., Vt. and are in very successful operation. "In proportion as institutions of this kind are increased, public opinion will become enlightened."

Salem Schools.—The pupils of the six English Schools in Salem, 636 in number, were examined in the town hall on Monday last week. Four prizes were awarded to the four best scholars.

New-York State Tract Society.—At the quarterly meeting of the Directors, Aug. 2d, a package was received from the London Religious Tract Society, containing their latest publications, and among them a variety of religious picture books for children, executed in the finished style of London books. This present was received just at the moment when the Directors were taking measures to publish an entire new series of Children's picture books, for the use of common schools in the state.

At this meeting the fact was communicated, that three Female Auxiliary Societies had been formed in Albany, the aggregate of whose subscriptions and donations for the first year is, \$135, 25. The officers and managers of several auxiliary societies were present, and took a part in the business of the Board, agreeably to the provisions of the constitution. These Officers and Managers were females.

On the 4th of July an Auxiliary Tract Society was formed in Williamson, N. Y., in which all the different denominations harmoniously united. 40 members immediately subscribed. The prospects are, that the Society will soon number 80 or 100 members. It is to be noted that this region of country is yet poor, and but missionary ground. These efforts at moral improvement are therefore highly encouraging.

General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church.—At the late meeting of the Board of Trustees, efficient measures were resolved upon for the immediate erection of buildings to accommodate the students, on an eligible site generously given to the Seminary by Clement C. Moore, Esq. The Standing Committee are authorized to appropriate \$20,000 to this object as soon as \$10,000 can be raised for that specific object. An agent is now employed, soliciting contributions. In the city of New-York, are 16 Episcopal Congregations, principally large, and some of them very wealthy.

Methodist Seminary.—The Legislature of Massachusetts at their last session granted an act of incorporation to the *Wesleyan Academy*, which is to be located in Wilbraham, Hampden County. The object of this institution is to afford the means of a "religious and literary education on principles adapted to useful life," to the children of Methodist ministers, whose extensive duties as itinerant preachers render it impossible for them to superintend the education of their children.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

Jefferson College, Ohio.—This institution is growing in influence and in numbers. The present number of students in the College and Preparatory School is 110. The officers are valuable men who regard the pursuits of science as important chiefly in their relation to the cause of God.

Amherst College.—On Wednesday last week was held the annual commencement at the Amherst College Institution. The day was uncommonly fine, and at an early hour the meeting-house was crowded with an attentive and respectable audience, among whom were noticed many distinguished strangers. The class that had completed their course, consisted of 18 members, most of whom appeared in the exercises of the day. Of so small a number there could of course be no selection, as in some older institutions, of the best talents only for exhibition. Aware of this circumstance, it was to me a matter of surprise that so little appeared which was offensive to good taste. Many of the performances were in that neat, masculine & energetic style, which is a sure indication of a proper culture both of the reason & imagination, and the whole was such as afforded proof of the repeated assertion of the Trustees that an elevated course of study is there pursued.

Rev. Nathan W. Fisk, of Weston, was chosen professor of languages and belles lettres, in the place of professor Estabrooks, who has resigned his office on account of ill health, and Mr. Jacob Abbott, of Andover, was chosen a tutor. Thirty students have passed examination for the next freshman class, and a considerable additional number are expected at the close of the present vacation.—*Northampton Oracle.*

Harvard College.—The Commencement at Harvard College took place on Wednesday the 25th. Exercises much as usual. The Degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on 67 young gentlemen; that of Master of Arts on 33, among whom was George Washington Fayette, son of the General. The Degree of LL.D. was conferred on the Hon. William Wirt, Attorney General of the United States, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, and the Hon. Daniel Webster. The Degree of D.D. on the Rev. Bezaleel Howard, Rev. John Andrews, and Rev. Joseph Tuckerman.

Dr. Miller has published at Philadelphia a Discourse on the Utility and Importance of Creeds and Confessions. It was delivered by him as the Introductory Lecture, at the opening of the Summer session of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, on the 2d of July last.

Retreat for the Insane.—Drs. Mason, F. Cogswell, Wm. Tully, and Saml. B. Woodward, visitors of the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, Conn. report that the fine building recently erected for that institution is very spacious, commodious and permanent; that order, decorum and neatness prevail in the wards; that the terms of admission are as low as can be desired; that the plan of management is gentle and parental, and that its good effects are manifest in the improving health of the patients. The physician possesses talents that particularly qualify him for his charge. The building in question is situated near the direct road up Connecticut River, and is an ornament to the town.

Education in France.—The peasantry of France are extremely ignorant. Whole villages may be found where no more than three or four persons can read. Even in the immediate vicinity of Paris there are towns in which not three newspapers are taken, and those not by persons who actually belong to the people.—*N. A. Review.*

Rev. Mr. CRANE, late missionary to the Tuscarora Indians, is now employed on an agency for the collection of funds, by the United Foreign Mission Society. On the second sabbath in August, he obtained \$100 from the three Presbyterian congregations of Utica, Whitesboro' and New Hartford, N. Y.

A new paper, styled "the Religious Advocate," has been established at Frederick, Maryland. The first number augurs well for its religious character, and its share of usefulness among the periodicals of the day, devoted to Christ and the church. The editor remarks, "If the paper shall be the means of saving one soul from destruction, the publisher is satisfied that his labours will not go unrewarded."

Kidnapping.—Stephen Dutton, a coloured man, residing in Wilmington, Del. advertises his little grand daughter, Eliza Boyce, who is supposed to have been sold or kidnapped, and carried to some southern market. He earnestly entreats the humane aid of all benevolent persons in the principal southern towns to observe the droves of slaves that are carried through the country, and if possible, to discover her. She is about ten years old.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society held its fourth Anniversary Meeting on the 12th instant, in St. Andrew's Church, to which the assembly had adjourned from the Exchange Coffee House for want of room. The Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Black, and addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. Eason, Burns, Black, Christmas and Purkiss. By the report it appears that greater success has attended the exertions of the Society in the provinces than could have been anticipated, and that whatever obstacles it may have encountered from ignorance or superstition, they are likely to be speedily overcome.

The Rev. Mr. Summerfield, of the Methodist Church, arrived in Montreal on the evening preceding the meeting and spoke on the occasion. As evidence of the light in which such associations are now held, Mr. S. said he needed no other passport or recommendation in his travels than mentioning the fact of his connexion with the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The collection at the close of the meeting, we are gratified to learn, amounted to four times the sum contributed on any former anniversary.

[R. Chr.]

A Methodist Camp meeting, was held in Gloucester county, twelve miles from Philadelphia, from the 5th to the 10th inst. The encampment consisted of 150 tents, and 1500 or 2000 persons, of whom about 500 were Philadelphians.

Ordinations.—At a meeting of the Association of the Western District of the County of New Haven, in that city, Aug. 17th and 18th, Mr. Benjamin Chase received ordination as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. Dr. Spring, of N. Y. on the divine institution of the Christian ministry, from Acts xxvi. 16, 17, 18.

At the same session of the Association, Messrs. Francis H. Case, S. Lyman Pomeroy, Seth Bliss, Charles Nichols, and Joshua Leavitt, were examined and received license to preach the gospel.

At Trinity Church, Providence, Bishop Griswold admitted Joseph H. Covell to the order of Deacons, and administered the rite of confirmation to twenty-four persons.

At an Ordination held in St. Michael's Church, Bristol, R. I. on Sunday, the 15th Aug. Henry W. Ducatet, M. D. of New York, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledges the receipt of \$2,395 during the month of July. The number of Bibles issued during the month was 1707; Testaments, 2541—Total, 4247. Value, \$2,051.

Reproval of Sleepers.—It is related of Lassenius, Chaplain to the Danish Court, that perceiving the greater part of his audience to be asleep while he was preaching, he suddenly stopped, pulled a shuttlecock from his pocket, and began to play with it in the pulpit. In a short time every body was lively, and looking to the pulpit with the greatest astonishment. He resumed his discourse, saying, "when I announce to you sacred and important things, you are not ashamed to go to sleep, but when I play the fool, you are all eye and ear."

POLITICAL.

FOR EIGN.

Latest from England.—By the London Packet, and Chariot from Liverpool, London dates to the 26th July, are received. The papers speak of the feverish state of many parts of Europe on the repetition of rumours of expected war;—of the determination of the Holy Alliance to assist Spain and Portugal to recover their Ex-Colonies;—of agitations in the French Councils;—of frequent meetings of the British Cabinet Ministers;—and of the consequent decline of South American stocks. Other papers denominate these rumours as prognostics; and that the peace of the world was too strongly established to be shaken for a long time. They add, that the British stocks were on the rise at the last date;—that alterations among French Ministers were natural and proverbial; and the Couriers accounts for the frequent meetings of the British Cabinet Ministers, by the fact, that they are desirous of finishing all the subjects before them, prior to their departure to their country houses.

It was still rumoured that the English Ministry would furnish Portugal with a body of Hanoverian troops.

The French ministers continued to cherish their Navy.—A squadron of fifteen frigates was to be fitted for sea ostensibly on a voyage of discipline.

Greek accounts continued vague. The friends of the Greeks pronounced all their affairs to be prosperous; while their enemies declared them to be waning, and that on the death of Lord Byron the English officers quitted their cause.

British India.—Late accounts represent the war between the Burmese and the English in India, as having assumed a somewhat serious aspect. A force of 25,000 men was to be brought into the field on the part of the English, which, it was thought, would put down all opposition.

Rio-Rio, King of the Sandwich Islands, died at London on the 14th, of an abscess on the lungs. Before his death he requested that his remains, with those of his wife, might be removed to his native Island.

Fire.—On the 25th June, the populous and flourishing town of Waalwick, in Holland, was desolated by a dreadful fire, which destroyed about 50 houses, including the town hall, and 16 barns. About 80 families were deprived of shelter.

Free Masonry in China.—An attempt has been made to introduce Free Masonry into China. A Society, under the name of the "Society of Heaven and Earth," was instituted; but when the Emperor heard of it, he caused the members to be severely punished, and destroyed the house in which the meetings had been held.

Good news from Peru.—The Spanish General Olaneta, after having defeated General Caratala in Upper Peru, who had followed him with a corps equally as strong as his own, [3000 men] has declared in favor of the Patriots. This information may be relied on. In June last, Bolivar had 10,000 good troops at his command, and a battle was daily expected, the issue of which, it was not doubted, would be in favor of liberty.

Death of Iturbide!—By the Brig Catherine, which arrived at New-York, on Sunday last, in 25 days from Alvarado, information is received that the Ex-Emperor Iturbide was landed at Port Marina, July 10th, where, in a short time, he was taken prisoner by the Capt. General of St. Andrea, by whom he was carried before the Congress at that place, condemned on the 18th of July, and shot the same afternoon.

The Spanish armed brig Mariner, bound from Spain, to Havanna, with a cargo of quicksilver and brandy, estimated to be worth \$200,000, had an engagement, on the 2d Aug. with the Columbian privateer General Padilla, in which the Mariner took fire and blew up. About 40 of the crew were killed, and the balance picked up by the Padilla, and sent to Havanna. \$25,000 are insured on this vessel in Baltimore.

Gold.—Great quantities of gold have been discovered in the island of Aruba, W. I. One solid piece weighed 32lb. 8oz. and upwards of \$155,000 in value, of pure virgin gold, has been carried to Curacao. The Dutch government will have the exclusive benefit, and have taken measures to secure it.—*Statesman.*

Unfortunate occurrence.—Mr. Samuel E. Griffith, of Scott county, Kentucky, was amusing himself with a gun on the 24th ult. which he supposed was empty, and among other manoeuvres, he presented it at the head of a negro man belonging to one of his neighbors, saying jocularly he could take his eye out. The gun went off sure enough, and shot the negro through the head, who instantly expired. Griffith gave himself up & was tried, and acquitted on the ground that it was an accident.

Horrid.—Two soldiers of the U. S. troops stationed at Green Bay, Michigan, having deserted, a party of Indians was despatched to detect them. On overtaking them a battle ensued in which the two soldiers, and four Indians were killed.

The Indians have recently committed new excesses in the western part of the United States—and threaten still more trouble. Col. Snelling, at some hazard, has sent a detachment of troops among them, to claim some prisoners.

Drunkenness leading to Parricide.—Charles Bull, of Bridport, Vt. in a state of intoxication, killed his father in his own house, by knocking him down and then blew his brains out! They then put the

same question to one of the crew, (a black man) who fearing a refusal would prove alike destructive to him, consented. The rest of the crew jumped overboard and made for the shore, a part of whom were shot before they reached it. The vessel not answering their purpose, the pirates abandoned her and landed on Musquito Shore—from whence they despatched the negro and one of their crew in quest of a vessel.—They had not proceeded far, however, before the former told his companion he should proceed no further with him. Upon which the pirate threatened him. The negro however told him, "you are a Frenchman, and I am a black man—you have a sword and pistol, and so have I." This language convinced the pirate that the better part of valor was discretion, and they immediately separated—when the black man made known the fact to a body of Caribs or Musquito Indians near that place, who seized and retained the pirates until a vessel was despatched from that place, to carry them to Jamaica for trial and execution.

Portland Christian Mirror.

Canada.—Teas and other goods, wares, and merchandise, are allowed to be imported into Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, from China. This step, in raising the importance of Canada, may increase the spirit of independence, and it will eventually be a nation.

The Lachine Canal, (the first Canal in Canada) has been completed. It is nine miles long and surmounts 48 feet of rapids.

Extravagance of Fashion.—A late London paper, describing the dresses of some ladies on a public occasion in that city, makes the following statement. "How Mrs. Hope was a meteor in the throng: that lady was a moving firmament; and it was said that the cost in brilliants alone, in a dress of sombre magnificence, (crimson exceeded seven hundred thousand pounds!) or \$3,100,000. This single sum is more than sufficient to pay the salaries of all the Governors in the United States for fifty-five years!"

Horrors of Conscience.—In Scotland, a man lately acknowledged on his death bed, that he had murdered a woman in England, whom, after robbing of her harvest fee, he threw into a pit; and that he had killed a man in the neighbourhood of Markinch, & thrown his body into the water. The body of the man said to have been murdered, was actually found a number of years since. When his end drew near, he was so terrified with the consciousness of his guilt, that he told the neighbours who came in, that the apparitions of the two persons whose lives he had taken, were waiting for him at the foot of his bed.

DOMESTIC.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.—The Board of Engineers have finished their first general reconnaissance of the eastern and middle sections of this great national design; and we are happy to learn that no doubt is entertained of its practicability.

Though much rough, rugged, and steep ground is presented along the ravines of both the Youghiogheny and Cheat rivers, yet, it is said, no difficulty has occurred so great or

POETRY.

From the Telegraph.

THE MOTHER.

Her babe was ever sickly, and its cheek
Wore not the hue of health. Its little bosom
Just heav'd with its faint breath, and ever often
A sob escap'd its heart, and a big tear
Came rushing to its eye. Its bloodless lip
Seem'd not the prey of fell disease, but death
Came calmly o'er its frame, like a thin mist
Over a lake at even, or a meeting
Of distant music on the silent sea.—
The mother watch'd her infant, as it pined
And sicken'd on her bosom; and she hush'd
Its low and plaintive murmurings,—and at night
When all around was sleeping, and the air
In its unechoing silence gave no sound,
She sat with heavy eyelid by her child,
And hush'd her very breath, lest it should wake
And find its grief again. Night after night
She thus did keep her vigils; and when day
Rose on her wearied senses, and she faint
Would lay her down to rest, the weak complainant
Of her awak'n'd babe o'ercame her weariness;
And she refus'd to listen to the voice
Of those who read consumption in the flush,
That deepen'd on her cheek!—and only once
While her sick babe was sleeping, did she walk
Abroad in the cool air; and then I met her
By the lone grave of him who in his life
Had lov'd full tenderly that babe and her.
She knew her child would die: but she had theo'
That she should watch its sufferings, and stand by
To do that office which affection loves,
And yet doth weep to do,—of closing up
The cold and stiffen'd lid,—and she had hop'd
That when its pulse was still, and its young heart
Was silent in its bosom, that her hands
Would shroud its limbs for burial, and her lips
Press the last kiss upon its clay-cold cheek
Before the foul worm's riot.—But she sank
Beneath her ceaseless watching, and consumption
Quicken'd his fearful work. Her pulse grew quick,
And her limbs faint, and restless fever followed,
With his consuming thirst, and wild delirium.
Seiz'd on her heated brain—and she would clasp
Her pillow in her frenzy, and cry "hush,
Sleep on my babe!"—but that my mother's heart
Could bear thy pain for thee—sleep on, sleep on!—
And when at times she wept, and the cool tears
Came down in freshness on her bosom, reason
Would for a moment gleam—and then she knew
That she had not her babe, and she remember'd
That it was sick and wasting—and a sorrow,
Such as a mother's heart alone can feel,
Sat heavily upon her.

'Twas the hour

Of midnight—and the heavy air lay slumb'ring
As if in a deep trance, and the green leaves
Forgot their undulations—and press'd down
By the night falling dew, seem'd overpowered
By a resistless sleep. The watch-dog's bark
Was heard not in the distance, all except
At hourly intervals, when the chiding clock
Rung out the passing hour, one sullen howl
Broke in upon its echoes, and again
Unbroken silence reigned. The weary nurse
Had kept her drowsy watch, and the sick mother
Lay still upon her pillow, singing fitfully
A low and soothing lullaby; and when [fus'd]
Her voice grew faint, and her parch'd tongue re-
To do its office more, she smil'd and said,
"Tis well, my wailing babe, thy mother's voice
Grows weak in lulling thee, and her fond heart
Which liv'd not, but to quell thy infant tears
And soothe thy grief awhile, is fading with thee—
And so 'tis well; and I will only wait
To see thee plume thy wing, and then my life
Which flow'd from thee its fountain, will dry up,
And I shall follow soon." She would have spoken
Of him who gave that infant child its being;
But e'er the accent fell, she turned her head
Aside upon her pillow, and a gush
As if her "head were waters," and her heart
Had loosen'd every feeling in the flow—
Came out to tell that thought's full bitterness.
Freely, and long she wpt; and all who sorrow,
Can tell the soothing influence of such tears.
They had not dried before her moistened lashes
Had fallen like a veil, and she was sleeping,
As if she had not wept. She woke serene
And calm as in the hour of health: her cheek
Had lost its fever'd flush, and in its stead
A snowy paleness overspread her features,
And she looked soon to die.—It was the calm
Which oft precedes departure and which quells
The native speaking lustre of the eye,
And gives it an intense and still expression,
As if the soul was rapt with the far glance
Of the half veiled eternity. She spoke,
And ask'd to see her babe. It had been sleeping
Quietly upon its nurse's bosom, though so still,
She knew not but its spirit was in heaven.
They brought it to her, and she gently kissed
Its thin and wasted lip, and ask'd them then
To lay it on her bosom, and to wind
Her nerveless arm around it, that her eye
Might rest upon it in her agony.

She died—and they who stood around approach'd
To take her infant from her cold embrace,
Fearful that it might wake from its sleep.
But it could wake no more.—They moved it not—
Only to place it closer to her bosom,
And wrap them in the vestments of the grave.

ROY.

Twisted in the wreath of flowers presented to Gen. LAFAYETTE on his passage through the lines formed by the Pupils of our Schools on the Continent, mentioned in our last, were the following LINES.

An infant hand presents these blushing flowers
Glowing and pure as childhood's artless hours,
Where roses bloom, and buds of promise smile,
Repaying with their charms the cultur'd soil.

Oh! take them, FATHER, they were culled for you;
(Still bright with warm affection's sacred dew)—
O let them live in thy benignant smile,
And o'er thy brow of glory bloom awhile!
Twined with the laurel Fame on these bestow'd
When thy young heart with patriot ardour glow'd;
Self exiled from the charms of wealth and love,
And home, and friends, thou didst our champion
prove,

And by the side of Glorious WASHINGTON,
Didst make our grateful country all thine own!

O fragile offering, speak the ardent joy
Our bosoms feel, which Time can never destroy!

MISCELLANY.

THE AGED IRISHWOMAN.

One of the Itinerant School masters, of the London Hibernian Society, entered into a village in part of the County of M.—(where it was supposed an attempt to form a regular School with any prospect of permanency would be unsuccessful) offering to teach young and old "without money and without price." He devoted the day time to the instruction of the children of the village, and taught the adults in the Irish Testament, when they had returned from their daily occupations. While in the village, he was hospitably entertained at the different houses in regular course; but, as many of the families had not a spare bed, he always slept at the house of one of the villagers who kindly received him every night, after his return to town.

From his first entrance into the house of his kind host, his practice was to read to the family every night before and after supper, out of his Irish Testament; and, after thus spending some nights, perceiving that they attended with great earnestness, he proposed closing with prayer; which meeting with hearty acceptance, he thenceforward

continued the practice, praying in Irish, until his departure. In this family there was an old woman reputed by the family to be one hundred and thirteen years old, who still possessed all her faculties. Her daily occupation, before the arrival of the teacher, and for some time after, was, what is generally called "counting their beads;" that is repeating prayers, &c., dropping, at the end of each, a bead, to keep regular count; this is a common practice among the aged Roman Catholics, a performance which they attend to, sitting in the house, or walking abroad; in every circumstance, whether more retired or in the midst of bustle and confusion, and it is called, "making their souls."

This poor old woman, in common with the rest of the family, seemed much delighted with the Testament, until perceiving that, in all the religious instruction she had from it, there was nothing of heads, holy water, the mass, the power of the priests, purgatory, &c., she became alarmed, and indicated her suspicion that it could not be the word of God, or surely it would speak of matters so highly important. Her objections led to much discussion, and the teacher seldom left the house in the morning, without renewed altercation with the old lady. After some time, however, as she was not assisted in the warfare by the rest of the family, she gave up the contest, and listened in silence with the rest. Some time after this, her attention seemed to be particularly arrested, she heard manifestly with deep interest, and from the questions she put to the reader, her cordial acquiescence in his answers, and the observations she herself occasionally made, M.—was led to believe, that he who bears the key of David had opened her heart to attend to the things she heard from the scriptures, as Ille did the heart of Lydia. Thenceforward she embraced every opportunity for conversing with him on the subject of redemption, through the Saviour's blood and the remission of sins, according to the riches of his grace; nor could she hold her peace when he was absent through the day; her readiness, nay, her watchful anxiety to call the attention of all who heard her to these subjects, manifested that she had found what she sought.

As attention to his adult scholars prevented the teacher's return to his lodgings some nights until a late hour, the infirmities of age sometimes obliged this poor woman to retire to rest before his return, but, after the period above mentioned, she always desired the mistress of the family to awake her on the arrival of the reader, as she could not bear to lose seasons of instruction and prayer, which she esteemed so precious.

On the morning just before Christmas, having obtained leave of three months absence for this purpose, I commenced at dawn of day a journey of eighty miles on foot, intending, as I had scarcely purse of script, to sleep the first night at the distance of forty miles, and the next at the place of my destination. My sedentary habits however, contrary to my expectation, unfitted me for such vigorous exertion, the ground was rough & frozen, the road mountainous and dreary, my feet became sore, and my strength almost sunk under the effort. Under these circumstances, I fell into a melancholy train of thought. I had struggled through two years of unparalleled difficulties, and had now just entered on the third. This was the year too, into which most of the abstruse studies in the College course were crowded, and consequently the year, which was expected to test the genius, and establish the scholarship of every member of the class. The most of them, being liberally furnished with the means of support, were at liberty to direct their undivided attention and bend their whole powers to the studies of the class, under the instruction of a most able and accomplished Professor, and with the advantages of experimental illustration; whilst I must pursue my weary way to a land of strangers, endure all the fatigues and all the perplexities of a school of sixty scholars, be the subject of ill-tempered remarks and unjust censures, trim the midnight lamp without aid, and with a delicate constitution, and finally return to College under the most unfavourable circumstances for sustaining an honorable examination with my class. I thought the ways of Providence unequal, if not unjust, in this variety of our circumstances, and was ready to repine at the severity of his dispensations towards myself.

While indulging in these criminal reflections, I emerged from a forest at the base of a mountain, and discovered a house just before me.—The sun was near the western horizon, ten miles of my days journey were unperformed, my strength exhausted, and spirits depressed. The house and every thing around it, indicated neatness, industry, and plenty. I envied the man, who was near the door preparing fuel for the night. As I approached him, to make inquiries concerning the road, and ask him for a cup of water, he presented a mild and cheerful countenance, a plain indication of the serenity, peace and contentment, that reigned within. After answering my inquiries with politeness and intelligence, he invited me into the house to take a draught of cider. His honest hospitality was not to be declined under such circumstances, and I entered the door with the expectation of finding it the abode of domestic happiness. A strange voice from one corner of the room arrested my attention; and my eye fell on an object, which filled me with horror. A female, emaciated and deformed, with wild and glaring eyes and distorted features, raved and tottered about in the pea to which she was confined. It was but too evident, that her immortal and noblest part was deranged beyond the hope, I had almost said, the possibility, of recovery, until it should lay aside the elements of mortality. As soon as I had recovered the power of utterance, I tenderly inquired the cause of this mental ruin. "It was," said the man already mentioned, who had just directed one of his beautiful and obedient children to give her mother a cup of cider, for which she was eloquently pleading by a variety of sounds and motions,—"it was a nervous fever, which brought her to the brink of the grave, about nine years ago; Heaven spared her life, but the excruciating pain she endured bereft her of reason, and left her in the condition you now behold her." The direction given to his daughter, had relieved me from the painful desire of inquiring what relation she sustained to the family; and his own frankness encouraged me to converse with him freely on the subject of his afflictions. I understood you to say she has been in this condition nine years; what has supported you so long, and rendered you apparently cheerful and happy under the most severe of all trials? "The Grace of God, which I have found sufficient for me. Before I was afflicted, I went astray? I loved the creature more than the Creator; but now my only trust is in God. At first I was indeed overwhelmed with grief; the powers of Hell had got hold upon me; but the Judge of all the earth has done right. It will be found, I trust, when we appear in judgement, that this affliction was ordered in abundant mercy—that it has brought me to God, and that it will thus work out for her a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory. She early devoted herself to the Lord, and was an eminent saint. Oh, how she earnestly desired and prayed that I also might be made a partaker of the same Heavenly calling! The Lord has answered her prayer, in his own way: and although she is not now sensible of it, we, who, for this event were in danger of being separated forever, shall with one heart sing his praises with the redeemed above to eternity. She, whom I love as ardently as ever, will then rejoice in this dispensation, with joy unspeakable and full of glory. This is my support—and I am happy."

Being unable to speak, I bowed adieu, and pursued my journey, with a heart full of emotions, and eyes overflowing with tears. After this burst of feeling, my cheerfulness returned, my difficulties vanished, and I now rejoice that "the Lord God omnipotent reigneth." The scene is still fresh in my recollection, and serves to guard my heart against discontent and repinings under the mighty hand of God.

writing to you, my heart takes fresh courage to arise and renew the attack. I ought not to be discouraged. Our gentlemen say that things were never more encouraging than they are now, but I must leave you to learn of the Herald every thing respecting the mission. I have but little time to write; the vessel will sail in a few hours for Oahu, which is to take my letter; you must therefore excuse all my blunders, the shortness of my letter, and the unconnected manner in which I write. Were it in my power, I should like to tell you in what manner we live, but I must leave it for able hands. I can only say that I have not been disappointed in Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; I daily love them more tenderly, and little Charles I almost dote on. Our fears respecting his birth were not realized; although he was born at the rough-est time we had, except the doubling of Cape Horn, yet there never was a healthier child or mother. I believe the best gift that heaven could bestow on every missionary, is a wife like her. With such a companion he can be happy in every situation. I have seen many examples of it in Mrs. S. She is neither elated in prosperity, nor depressed in adversity. You will join me in saying that your friend is blessed indeed; in her he possesses a treasure which cannot be estimated. To me they have always been tender and kind, and although I am far from all my other earthly friends, yet nothing would tempt me to leave them. I must stop here; I hope to be able to write to you often, and you must not forget your promise to write when you can. Fifteen months have passed since I have heard from you. Perhaps I shall meet you no more until we meet on high. My dear friend will not forget to pray for me, that I may be faithful—my undertaking is no trivial thing. Remember me affectionately to Dr. Miller's family, and believe me with the warmest gratitude your humble friend,

BERTSY STOCKTON."

From the Family Visitor.

THE HAPPY HUSBAND.

I lived at the distance of nearly one hundred miles from the College where I was educated.—Having neither patrimony nor friends who were able to afford me pecuniary assistance, I was under the necessity of defraying my own expenses, or of relinquishing the object of my heart's desire. The President, whose uniform kindness to me I shall never forget, gave me liberty of absence, occasionally, for teaching school, on condition that I should pursue my studies, and sustain an examination with my class on my return. One cold morning just before Christmas, having obtained leave of three months absence for this purpose, I commenced at dawn of day a journey of eighty miles on foot, intending, as I had scarcely purse of script, to sleep the first night at the distance of forty miles, and the next at the place of my destination. My sedentary habits however, contrary to my expectation, unfitted me for such vigorous exertion, the ground was rough & frozen, the road mountainous and dreary, my feet became sore, and my strength almost sunk under the effort. Under these circumstances, I fell into a melancholy train of thought. I had struggled through two years of unparalleled difficulties, and had now just entered on the third. This was the year too, into which most of the abstruse studies in the College course were crowded, and consequently the year, which was expected to test the genius, and establish the scholarship of every member of the class. The most of them, being liberally furnished with the means of support, were at liberty to direct their undivided attention and bend their whole powers to the studies of the class, under the instruction of a most able and accomplished Professor, and with the advantages of experimental illustration; whilst I must pursue my weary way to a land of strangers, endure all the fatigues and all the perplexities of a school of sixty scholars, be the subject of ill-tempered remarks and unjust censures, trim the midnight lamp without aid, and with a delicate constitution, and finally return to College under the most unfavourable circumstances for sustaining an honorable examination with my class. I thought the ways of Providence unequal, if not unjust, in this variety of our circumstances, and was ready to repine at the severity of his dispensations towards myself.

Rev. Samuel Armistead preached on the 4th July, in his congregation at Rough Creek church, Charlotte, Virg on the subject of the American Colonization Society—from Psalms lxviii. 31, "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God." He showed in a very able and convincing manner that the scheme under consideration was calculated to advance the fulfilment of this prophecy, and offered such arguments in its support, as we trust will produce considerable effect. Some prejudices have yielded since in this place.—We think the day was observed in a more acceptable manner to Him, from whom we received our national blessings, than we have ever seen it before in the county.—Family Visitor.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Carlisle, Pa. Aug. 18.—On Sabbath afternoon, the children belonging to the male and female schools, connected with the Presbyterian church, in this place, were collected to hear a discourse delivered to them by Rev. G. Duffield. Previous to the commencement of worship, the children were rewarded according to their attainments, and the report of the male school was read. The number of scholars in this school, is 102, and of teachers, 10; and in the female, of scholars and teachers, 108. During the last twelve weeks, the boys of eight classes, have committed 1814 verses of Scripture, 194 pages of Catechism, 262 Hymns, & 4699 answers to questions in M'Dowell's Scripture Catechism. The children were very attentive, and the exercises proved highly interesting to all present. A collection was taken up, to aid the school. To the boy's school there is a Library attached, consisting of a considerable number of books, suited to teachers and children. Public notice has been given of an intention to form an union among the different schools, in order that they may be more easily supplied with books.

Religious Disputants.—Two clergymen, Rev. Mr. Calia and Rev. Abner Kneeland, were a few days ago debating before a numerous audience in the Universalist Church in Philadelphia, on the duration of future punishment of the wicked. Three judges or moderators, one of whom was Rev. Wm. Hogan, were to regulate the debate, parties were to continue from day to day until both parties were satisfied. The disputants were to speak alternately, not exceeding thirty minutes at one time. Stenographers were employed in taking down the arguments, that they might be reported.

Some months ago, we noticed a similar debate in one of the western states, on the subject of Baptism. Perhaps a more unsuccessful method of eliciting truth, could not be found among the numerous and marvelous inventions of modern times;

and we hope, for the honour of religion, that this will now be relinquished.

[Family Visitor.]

Reverence of the Indians for William Penn.

One of the prettiest touches of feeling of which we have ever heard was witnessed in the conduct of certain Indians from the interior who some years ago visited our city. When the statue in the Hospital yard was pointed out to them as the figure MISSION or WILLIAM PENN, they all with one consent fell down on their knees before it,—thus testifying in the strongest manner in their power their reverence for the character of one of the few white men who have treated their race with humanity. It was not an exhibition got up for effect: it was the result of a burst of feeling,—of a deeply implanted feeling which neither time nor distance had been able to eradicate. It had descended from father to son, had been cherished in the western wilds, and evinced itself in the midst of civilized society, by the strongest of natural signs of reverence.

[Philadelphia Gazette.]

Anecdote.—Wm. Penn and Thomas Story, trav-

eling together in Virginia, were caught by a shower of rain and in an unmercifully sheltered themselves from it in a tobacco house; the owner of which happening to be within it, accosted them with "you have a great deal of impudence to trespass on my premises—you enter without leave—do you know who I am?" To which was answered, no. "Why then I would have you to know I am Justice of the Peace;" to which Thomas Story replied, "my friend here makes such things as these—he is the Governor of Pennsylvania." The great man quickly abated his haughtiness.

Canada.—The emigration to Canada the pre-

sent season is much less than it was the last. The number of settlers who arrived at Quebec to the 8th inst. was 2963, to the same day of last year it was 5005.—The number of vessels has consider-

ably increased the present year. The number of ar-

ivals to the above date was 320. [See Adr.]

For the Boston Recorder.
SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Thurston, lately received by a gentleman in Boston, dated Oahu, March 14, 1823.

We have received by captains Hussey and Allen, two boxes—one of clothing, and the other of wines, cordials, &c., from the ladies of Rev. Mr. Morse's society in Nantucket; and also by Capt. Weeks of that place, a house frame, from the good people of Haddam, Conn. These were truly acceptable, and will contribute much to our comfort and means of usefulness. You will present to them our kindest and warmest thanks. Our hearts are grateful for such tokens of remembrance from those who still dwell in the land of our fathers, and are willing to contribute to the comfort and usefulness of those who are labouring to bring the ignorant heathen to the light of divine truth, and raise up a generation to serve the living and true God. We are training up in the mission family, the son of a chief, a very promising lad of about 13, whom we call Abner Morse. The shipmasters engaged in the whale-fishery, generally, so far as we have been made acquainted with them, have treated us with kindness and respect. We have received many, very many articles, which have contributed in no small degree to the comfort of the mission family. Some of them have made very liberal donations, but none have done more honorably in this respect, than those who belong to the Society of Friends; none have appeared to us to give with better intentions or kinder feelings than they have done. But do not let it enter your mind, that any heathen land, especially the Sandwich Islands, is to a missionary, an asylum from opposition and trouble. If there is a spot on earth where opposition to the truth and to almost everything that is sacred abounds, it is here. The blasts of the *Stormy Cape*, with all the other trials at sea, are nothing compared with what we have found on land.

Celebration of Independence.—The people in the town of Galen, county of Wayne, N. Y. assembled at their usual place of worship, on Monday, July the fifth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, to commemorate our American Independence. The exercises were commenced with sacred music; prayer was offered by the Rev. Francis Pomroy, of Lyons; an appropriate address was delivered by the Rev. Jabez Spicer, of Galen; after which they proceeded to organize a Bible Society, to be called, The Galen Bible Society, auxiliary